Yersinia pestis

- Cause of bubonic, pneumonic, and septicemic plague
- Gram-negative bacterium; facultative anaerobe
- Easily grown in vitro
- Genetic modifications relatively simple to engineer
- Natural foci of infection throughout the world
- Multiple-antibiotic-resistant strains have been isolated recently
- Infective by respiratory droplet route; pneumonic plague rapidly and highly fatal
- No vaccine is currently available

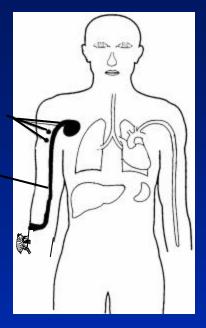
Bubonic Plague is a zoonotic disease with an obligate flea/rodent/flea life cycle



Disease Stages of Bubonic Plague

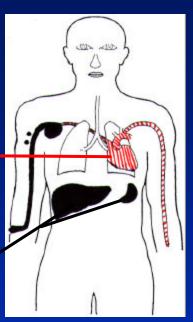
Stage 1

- 3. Growth in lymph node
- 2. Lymphatic spread
 - 1. Entry- bite of infected flea



Stage 2

- 4. Hematogenous spread
 - 5. Growth in liver and spleen

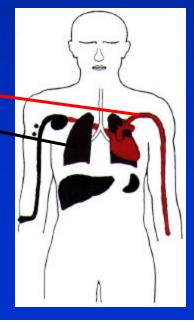


- sudden onset fever, chills, weakness (Occasionally)
- acutely swollen lymph node (bubo) 8. Death

Stage 3

6. Septicemia

7. Lung infection



Bubonic Plague Virulence Factors

PROVEN VIRULENCE FACTORS

- Type Three Secretion LvrV (immunosuppressive)
 Yop H, YopE, YopM (all antiphagocytic)
- Iron transport Ybt and Yfe systems
- Pla protease spread through host tissues
- PhoP/PhoQ two component regulators
- HtrA Heat shock serine protease

QUESTIONABLE VIRULENCE FACTORS

- F1 Capsule
- Psa fibrils

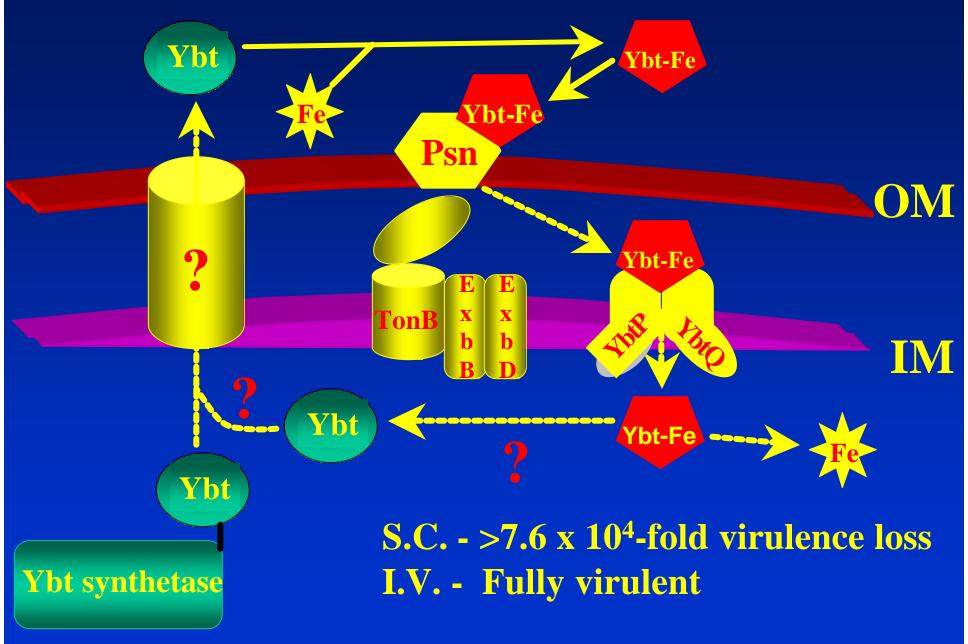
NOT TESTED

- YopT
- YpkA

NOT VIRULENCE FACTORS

- Ymt phospholipase D
- YopJ
- Hmu Heme transport
- Hms Biofilm

Yersiniabactin Iron Transport System



Yfe Iron and Manganese Transport System Zn YfeR? Hypothetical Hypothetical Receptor Porin/pore S.C. – 84-fold virulence loss Zn

Plasminogen activator (Pla)

- •Surface serine protease activates plasminogen and inactivates a₂-antiplasmin
- •Enhances adherence to extracellular matrix and laminin
- •Enhances invasion of nonphagocytic cells
- •Essential for virulence from peripheral routes of infecton; 1,400,000-fold virulence loss
- •Pla mutant fully virulent from IV route

PhoP/PhoQ Two Component Regulators

- S.C. ~75-fold virulence loss
- 2.5-fold less survival in J774 macrophage-like cells
- Significantly more sensitive to high salt conditions
- Modestly increased sensitivity to low pH and H₂O₂
- Numerous changes in protein expression
- Lipid A structure lacking aminoarabinosyl residues

HtrA Heat Shock Serine Protease

- S.C. 12-fold virulence loss
- Numerous changes in protein expression
- Slower growth at 37°C

F1 Capsule

- S.C. No change in LD_{50} but ~doubled time to death
- In vitro resistance to phagocytosis
- Major immunogen and protective antigen
- Increased expression at 37°C
- Mutants generated that secrete F1

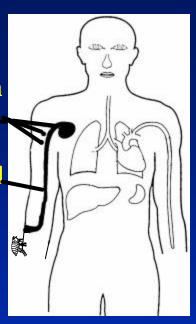
Psa Fibrils (pH6 Antigen)

- I.V. 214-fold virulence loss
- S.C. little or no virulence loss
- Forms fibrillar structures at 37°C and acidic conditions
- Expressed in macrophages
- Recombinant Psa binds human IgG

Disease Stages of Bubonic Plague

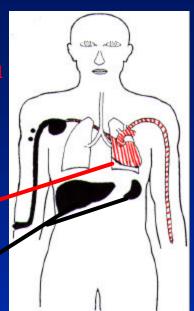
Stage 1

- 3. Growth in lymph node
- 2. Lymphatic spread
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Stage 2
Yfe transport system important in later stages of disease

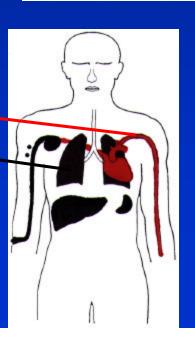
- 4. Hematogenous spread
- 5. Growth in liver and spleen



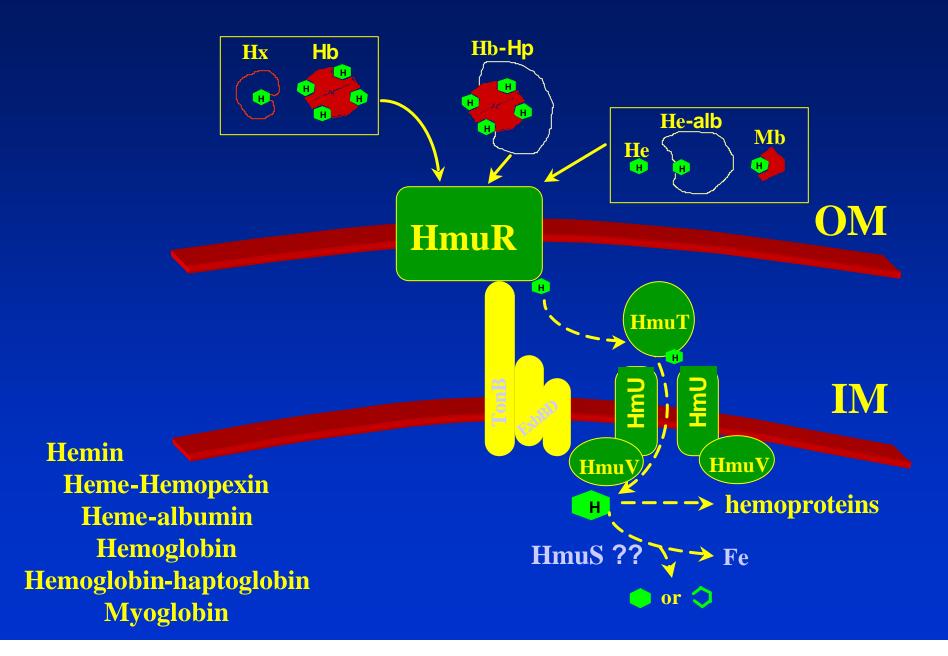
Ybt iron transport system and Pla protease essential in the early stages of bubonic plague

Stage 3

- 6. Septicemia
- 7. Lung infection (Occasionally)
- 8. Death



Hmu heme transport system

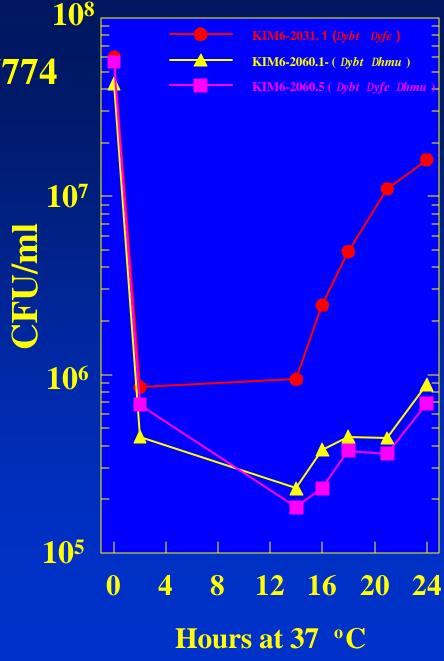


Hmu System

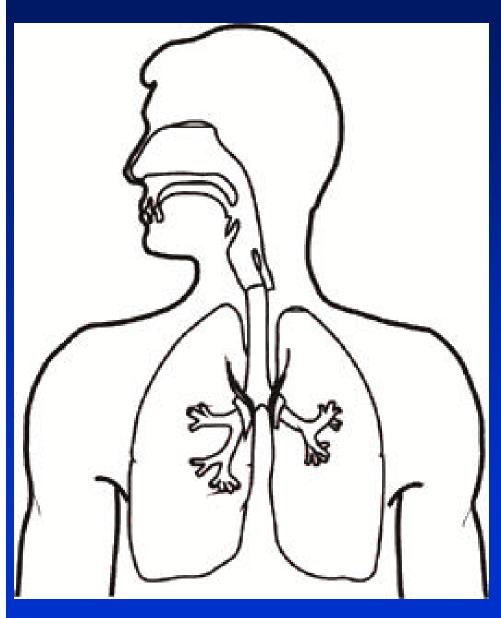
- Required for growth in J774 cells
- Not required for full virulent by S.C. route

Yfe and Feo Systems

- Yfe⁻ Feo⁻ mutant reduced growth similar to Hmu⁻ mutant
- Single mutants grow as well as parental strain



Primary Pneumonic Plague



Symptoms develop 1-3 days after exposure

- Bronchopneumonia
- Becomes lobar and multilobar
- •Gastrointestinal symptoms nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea
- •~100% untreated fatality rate
- •Treatment delayed >24 h after onset of symptoms often fatal

Role of presumed virulence determinants in pneumonic plague

TESTED

- Ybt (iron transport) ~42-fold virulence loss in mice
 Altered disease pathology and time to death
- Pla Plasminogen activator 730,00-fold viruelnce loss
 Ybt Pla double mutant completely avirulent
- F1 capsule No change in LD₅₀
 Increase in time-to-death

NOT TESTED

- Yfe Fe and Mn transport system (and Feo)
- Lcr (Yops and LcrV)
- Psa (Fibrils)
- Hmu heme transport system

Potential New Subunit Vaccine Candidates

- Pla protease
 - + 37°C expression; roles in adherence/invasion and spread
 - Pla antigen was not protective (USAMRIID, unpublished)
- Psn OM receptor for Ybt siderophore
 - + Essential in early stages; highly expressed
 - Nonessential in later stages of disease
- OM components of Yfe (and Feo?) transporter(s)
 - + Important in later stages; highly expressed; important for intracellular growth
 - Surface-exposed components not identified
- Psa fibrillar subunit
 - + 37°C expression under acidic conditions
 - Virulence role not defined
 Contradictory evidence on importance
 Not highly immunogenic

Potential New Subunit Vaccine Candidates

- HmuR OM receptor for heme/hemoproteins
 - + Highly expressed; essential for heme/hemoprotein use; important for intracellular growth
 - No role in virulence in bubonic plague mouse model
- Other putative surface-exposed proteins
 - + Adhesins/pili; OM receptors; secreted proteins Flashner *et al.* 2004. Infect. Immun. 72:908-915 Signature-tagged mutagenesis Motin *et al.* 2004. J. Bacteriol. <u>186</u>:6298-6305 Identified Orfs expressed at 37°C
 - Not shown to be expressed or important in vivo
- Cell envelope carbohydrates
 - + F1 carbohydrate component; 37°C LOS
 - F1 problems; 28°C LOS alone not protective in bubonic model



BLACK DEATH EUROPEAN TOUR

DEC 1347 CONSTANTINOPLE

DEC 1347 MARSEILLES

JUNE 1348 NAPLES

JUNE 1348 ROME

DEC 1348 BRISTOL

JUNE 1349 LONDON

JUNE 1349 OXFORD

DEC 1349 DUBLIN

DEC 1349 YORK

JUNE 1350 MAGDEBURG

JUNE 1350 ROSTOCK HAMBURG

DEC 1350 WISBY

DEC 1350 DANZIG

